MODEL LATIN PAPERS
FOR
COMMON ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION TO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

7142 0900 7

BY

DERYN CHATWIN

JAMES BRODIE LTD. BRODIE HOUSE, QUEEN SQUARE, BATH, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

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PREFACE

This book contains twenty Practice Papers in Latin designed for use by candidates preparing for the Common Entrance Examination to Public Schools.

The papers are based on the revised Curriculm and Syllabus and on the Latin Examination Papers set since 1968. As specified in the Syllabus, vocabulary has for the most part been drawn from the Common Entrance Word List. Questions on background studies cover a wide range of topics.

D. C.

Paper One

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Boudicca's Rebellion.

Nerone principe[1], Romani summam cladem in Britannia passi sunt: duae praeclarae urbes vastatae sunt et plurimi civium Romanorum et sociorum perierunt. Regina gentis Icenorum, cui nomen erat Boudicca, barbaris persuaserat ut Romanos expellerent. Diu ipsa ingenti exercitui praeerat nec umquam ab hostium copiis superata est, donec[2] legatus Romanus, Suetonius Paulinus, audivit Britannos arma contra imperium Romanum sumpsisse. Ille, exercitu suo in fines Icenorum ducto, barbaros in acie vicit; tum Boudicca, ne in triumpho imperatoris duceretur, veneno hausto[3], mortua est.

1. princeps, principis, m.=an emperor.
2. donec=until.
3. haurire, hausi, haustum=to drink.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *principe* (line 1), *fines* (line 8), *mortua* (line 9).

(ii) Express in Latin in the active: *ipsa ab hostium copiis superata est* (lines 5/6).

(iii) Express in Latin in the passive: *ille barbaros in acie vicit* (lines 7/8).

(iv) In what case is each of the following: *cui* (line 3), *ingenti* (line 5), *arma* (line 7), *imperatoris* (line 9)?

(v) What part of what verb is *perierunt* (line 3)? Of what verb is it a compound?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:
   - (i) Cleopatra was ruler of: Spain, Britain, Gaul, Sicily, Egypt.
   - (ii) Plautus was a writer of: history, letters, comedy, tragedy, biography.
   - (iii) The Persians were defeated at Marathon by: Spartans, Athenians, Romans, Trojans, Gauls.
   - (iv) Agamemnon was murdered by: Odysseus, Clytaemnestra, Cassandra, Helen, Paris.
   - (v) Pegasus was: Alexander's horse, the guard dog of the Underworld, Odysseus' dog, a winged horse, Caligula's horse.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:
   - (i) Roman historians.
   - (ii) A Roman banquet.
   - (iii) King Midas.
   - (iv) Theseus and Ariadne.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Hannibal provokes war with the Romans.

Cum iam omnia Hispaniae[1] oppida praeter Saguntum a Carthaginiensibus capta essent, Saguntini, timentes ne Hannibal urbem aggrederetur, legatos Romam miserunt. Romani quidem senatores Hannibalem monuerunt ne Saguntum oppugnaret, ille tamen, nullo modo deterritus, statim obsidionem fecit. Octavo tandem mense[2], cum Romani nullum auxilium misissent, cohors Poenorum, impetu facto et parte muri rescissa[3], in urbem irruit. Oppidum sic est captum cum ingenti praeda et summa strage[4] civium. Cum haec clades Romae nuntiata esset Romani tam tristes tamque irati fuerunt ut legatos sine ulla mora Carthaginem mitterent ut bellum contra Poenos indicerent.

[1] Hispania, -ae, f.=Spain.
[2] mensis, -is, m.=a month.
[3] rescindere, rescidi, rescissum=to break down.
[4] strages, -is, f.=destruction, massacre.

(i) Express in Latin as a participial phrase in the appropriate case and tense: *cum haec clades nuntiata esset* (line 9).

(ii) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ne Saguntum oppugnaret* (line 4).

(iii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *impetu facto* (line 7).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 30 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 30 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Two

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The death of Archimedes

De Archimede quidem, T. Livius, auctor praeclarus, hanc fabulam narrat: urbe Syracusa a Romanis capta, miles quidam Romanus inter tantam cladem Archimedem invenit domi sedentem et de forma[1] geometrica in terra scripta cogitantem. Quem cum videret, miles, forma calcata,[2] atrociter rapuit. Cui Archimedes, "Vae[3] tibi" inquit "qui formam meam delevisti"; et, ubi a milite surgere et ad imperatorem ire iussus est, "Num ego te sequar, hac ratione[4] non confecta?" Quo audito miles, homo saevus, eum interfecit. Imperator tamen, de hac re certior factus, imperavit ut summo cum honore sepeliretur[5].

1. forma, -ae, f.=a diagram.
2. calcare=to trample on.
3. vae!=woe to . . . ! a curse upon . . . !
4. ratio, rationis, f.=a calculation.
5. sepelire=to bury.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *surgere* (line 7), *sequar* (line 7).

(ii) In what case is each of the following words: *forma* (line 4), *tibi* (line 6), *re* (line 9)?

(iii) Express in Latin in the passive: *miles Romanus Archimedem invenit* (lines 2/3).

(iv) Turn into the plural: *qui formam meam delevisti* (line 6), *Num ego te sequar* (line 7).

[**Turn over**

(v) Write down in Latin one present and one past participle which occur in this passage and say with what Latin word each agrees.

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

(i) The Manes were: household gods, spirits of the dead, priests, a Gallic tribe, magistrates.

(ii) The Spartans at Thermopylae were led by: Pausanias, Pericles, Themistocles, Leonidas, Alexander.

(iii) The Greek god of the sea was: Ares, Poseidon, Apollo, Hades, Zeus.

(iv) The brother of Hannibal was called: Hamilcar, Adherbal, Ariovistus, Hasdrubal, Mithridates.

(v) Medusa was a: Cyclops, Hydra, Sibyl, Chimaera, Gorgon.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Boudicca.

(ii) The forum at Rome.

(iii) Odysseus and Nausicaa.

(iv) The Delphic oracle.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Aeneas and Dido.

Troia a Graecis incensa et plurimis civibus necatis, pauci solum effugerunt inter quos erat Aeneas, pater gentis Romanae. Qui, navibus tempestate fractis, Carthaginem pervenit. Hoc regnum habebat regina, Dido nomine, quae, cum Aenean benigne[1] accepisset, rogavit quis esset et quanta passus esset. Ille igitur fabulam de bello Troiano tam tristem tamque eloquentem narravit ut regina amore afficeretur. Sed Iuppiter cum constituisset Aenean regnum in Italia tenturum esse, eum in Africa manere vetuit. Cum Dido cognovisset Aenean discessisse, tam graviter ferebat ut mortem sua manu peteret.

1. benigne=kindly.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *Aenean regnum tenturum esse* (lines 7/8).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *Troia a Graecis incensa* (line 1).

(iii) What parts of what verbs are: *fractis* (line 3), *passus esset* (line 5).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Three

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

How Rome was saved by the Sacred Geese.

Olim Galli, qui bellum contra Romanos gerebant, Romanis iam in proelio bis victis, arcem Romae obsidebant. Diu neque Galli arcem capere neque Romani hostes repellere poterant. Tandem Galli consilium audax ceperunt: nam dux eos iussit in summum saxum media nocte maximo silentio ascendere ut custodes necarent et in Capitolium intrarent. Maximo in periculo fuerunt Romani. Ne canes quidem excitati sunt. Sed forte erant in Capitolio anseres[1] Iunoni sacri qui Gallos audiverunt custodesque excitaverunt. Sic Roma anserum clangore[2] servata est.

1. anser, anseris, m.=a goose.
2. clangor, -oris, m.=cackling.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *custodes* (line 5), *summum* (line 4), *nocte* (line 5).

(ii) In what case is each of the following words: *Romanis* (line 1), *media* (line 5), *Iunoni* (line 8)?

(iii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Galli arcem Romae obsidebant* (lines 1/2).

(iv) What part of what verb is *victis* (line 2)?

(v) Turn into the singular: *qui custodes excitaverunt* (lines 8/9).

[**Turn over**

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

    (i) Spartacus was: a Gallic chief, a Roman general, the leader of a slave revolt, an enemy of Cicero, a Spartan king.

    (ii) The queen of Carthage whom Aeneas met was: Dido, Lavinia, Helen, Clytaemnestra, Calpurnia.

    (iii) The Georgics were written by: Ovid, Seneca, Lucretius, Virgil, Sallust.

    (iv) The Persian king defeated at the battle of Salamis was: Cyrus, Xerxes, Darius, Theseus, Alexander.

    (v) The Roman goddess of the hearth was: Ceres, Latona, Lavinia, Vesta, Iris.

    (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

    (i) Roman weapons.

    (ii) King Minos of Crete.

    (iii) The Roman conquest of Britain.

    (iv) Any *one* Roman poet.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Archimedes and the siege of Syracuse.

In bello quidem Punico Romani Syracusas, urbem Siciliae praeclarissimam, terra marique oppugnabant, eamque facile cepissent nisi unus homo miris consiliis usus esset: is homo erat Archimedes, bellicorum tormentorum[1] operumque inventor. Olim Romanae naves turres et alias machinas portabant ut moenia urbis quaterent[2]. Archimedes, tormentis magnis et parvis in moenibus positis, in naves quae procul erant saxa ingentia coniciebant; eae tamen quae sub ipsis muris erant, magnis uncis[3] sublatae, tanta vi ceciderunt ut plurimae submergerentur[4]. Quo viso, dux Romanus, cum cognosceret urbem ab Archimede servari et classem suam deleri, ab oppugnatione destitit[5].

[1] tormentum, -i, n.=a machine (for hurling missiles).

[2] quatere=to batter, shatter.

[3] uncus, -i, m.=a hook.

[4] submergere, -mersi, -mersum=to sink.

[5] desistere, destiti, destitum=to cease.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *urbem ab Archimede servari et classem suam deleri* (line 10).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *Quo viso* (line 9).

(iii) What part of what verb is *sublatae* (line 8)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Four

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Caesar recounts an incident from the civil war.

Pompeiani quidem nostros, impetu repentino[1] facto, terga vertere coegerunt. Qua fuga nuntiata, Marcellinus cohortes quasdam duxit ut nostros iuvarent. Sed neque illos confirmare potuerunt neque ipsae hostium impetum tulerunt. In eo proelio aquilifer[2], cum graviter vulneratus esset, equites nostros conspicatus[3]. "Hanc ego" inquit "aquilam vivus multos annos magna diligentia defendi, et nunc me etiam morientem Caesari reddere oportet. Eam incolumem, obsecro, ad eum ferte ne maximum dedecus[4] fiat, quod antea in exercitu Caesaris numquam accidit." Hoc casu aquila conservata est quamquam omnes primae cohortis centuriones interfecti sunt.

1. repentinus, -a, -um=sudden.
2. aquilifer=the bearer of the eagle (the standard of the Roman legion).
3. conspicari, conspicatus sum=to catch sight of.
4. dedecus, dedecoris, n.=disgrace, dishonour.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *vulneratus* (line 5), *vivus* (line 6), *conservata* (line 10).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Marcellinus cohortes duxit* (lines 2/3).

(iii) Rewrite entirely in the plural: *Hanc aquilam vivus defendi* (lines 5/6).

[Turn over

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *terga* (line 1), *magna* (line 6), *primae* (line 10)?

(v) What part of what verb is *tulerunt* (line 4)? Give the principal parts of the verb concerned.

(vi) Write down in Latin one present participle which occurs in this passage and say what case it is in.

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Pyrrhus was king of: Etruria, Rome, Macedon, Crete, Epirus.

   (ii) The earliest code of Roman law was called: The Institutes, the Digest, the Codex, the Twelve Tables, the Principate.

   (iii) The Penates were: household gods, Roman magistrates, a Gallic tribe, priests, a date in the Roman calendar.

   (iv) The name of Odysseus' wife was: Helen, Penelope, Clytaemnestra, Andromache, Hecuba.

   (v) The king whose touch turned everything to gold was: Minos, Tantalus, Midas, Pan, Marsyas.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on one of the following subjects:

   (i) Monsters in Greek mythology.

   (ii) Coriolanus.

   (iii) Jason and the Argonauts.

   (iv) Some famous Roman buildings.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Spartacus

Servus quidam, nomine Spartacus, qui gladiator Capuae erat, cum nonnullis aliis olim fugit. Cuius ad castra, in monte Vesuvio posita, plurimi fugitivi[1] perveniebant nec inde a militibus moveri poterant. Qua re confirmatus Spartacus, per magnam partem Italiae progressus et ingentem praedam multaque arma adeptus[2], totum annum ruri cum manu servorum agebat. Tandem comites ei persuaserunt ut proelium cum exercitu Romano committeret, in qua pugna ipse, acriter pugnans, in tanta strage[3] cecidit ut corpus numquam reperiretur. Multis aliis occisis, sex milia tamen capti per viam quae Romam Capua ducebat cruciati sunt[4].

1. fugitivus, -i, m.=a runaway slave.
2. adipisci, adeptus sum=to obtain.
3. strages, -is, f.=massacre, destruction.
4. cruciare=to crucify.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ut proelium cum exercitu Romano committeret* (line 7).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *multis aliis occisis* (line 9).

(iii) Give the gender of each of the following nouns: *monte* (line 2). *ruri* (line 6), *corpus* (line 8).

(iv) What parts of what verbs are: *posita* (line 3), *moveri* (line 3)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Five

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The death of the consul Flaminius at Lake Trasimene.

Tres horas exercitus atrociter pugnaverunt; circa consulem tamen acrior et infestior pugna erat. Nam hostes illum, qui insignis armis non erat et a suis defendebatur, vehementer petebant. Tandem eques Gallus – Ducario nomen erat – consulem cognoscens, "Ecce" inquit "hic est ille improbus qui legiones nostras delevit agrosque vastavit. Iam ego hanc victimam Manibus[1] civium necatorum dabo." Quibus dictis impetum per militum turbam fecit et, interfecto centurione qui se obviam[2] iecit, consulem hasta transfixit. Quo viso pars magna Romani exercitus in fugam versi et ad lacum progressi ab hostium equitibus caesi sunt.

1. Manes, -ium=spirits of the dead.
2. obviam=in the way.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *atrociter* (line 1), *agros* (line 5), *dictis* (line 7).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *hostes illum petebant* (lines 2/3).

(iii) Turn into the plural: *impetum per turbam fecit* (line 7).

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *Manibus* (line 6), *centurione* (line 8), *hasta* (line 8)?

(v) Write down in Latin one past participle passive which occurs in this passage. Say what case it is in and with what Latin word it agrees.

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) The mother of Aeneas was: Penelope, Helen, Juno, Venus, Dido.

   (ii) Tacitus was a writer of: epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, history, satire.

   (iii) Brutus and Cassius were defeated at the battle of: Pharsalia, Cannae, Philippi, Actium, Zama.

   (iv) The Colosseum at Rome was: a temple, a villa, an amphitheatre, a circus, a palace.

   (v) Bacchus was the Roman god of: war, the sun, wine, the sea, the Underworld.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) The Judgement of Paris.

   (ii) The Tarquins.

   (iii) The palace at Cnossus.

   (iv) The emperor Claudius.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Eo tempore quo quadringenti Lacedaemonii in insula quadam ab Atheniensium militibus obsidebantur, cum Athenienses imperatorem illos non cepisse audirent, contionem[1] habuerunt in qua Cleon, imperatore vehementer culpato, sic gloriatus est[2]: "Si imperator fuissem, eos homines viginti diebus aut interfecissem aut cepissem". Cui imperator "Cur ipse" inquit "contra insulam non navigas? Ego certe imperium tibi tradere volo." Quod consilium civibus adeo placuit ut Cleon, quamquam nolebat, efficere coactus sit id quod promiserat.

1. contio, contionis, f.=a meeting, assembly.
2. gloriari=to boast.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *imperatorem illos non cepisse* (line 3).

(ii) Express as a clause after *cum*: *imperatore culpato* (line 4).

(iii) In what case is each of the following words: *qua* (line 4), *quod* (line 9)?

(iv) What part of what verb is *coactus sit* (lines 8/9)? Give the principal parts of the verb concerned.

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Six

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The final defeat of Hannibal.

Laelius tandem, dux Romanus, equitum impetu hostes oppressit. Multi circumventi in acie caesi sunt, multi per campum fugientes ab equitibus trucidati sunt[1]. Carthaginiensium eo die supra viginti milia caesa sunt; par numerus captus est cum signis centum triginta duobus et elephantis undecim; Romani mille et quingenti ceciderunt.

Ipse Hannibal cum paucis equitibus Carthaginem effugit. Ubi in Curiam intravit, se non proelio solum sed bello victum esse affirmavit[2] et patribus persuasit ut pacem cum Romanis peterent.

1. trucidare=to butcher.
2. affirmare=to declare.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *multi* (line 2), *signis* (line 4); *pacem* (line 9).

(ii) Express in Latin in the active: *multi ab equitibus trucidati sunt* (lines 2/3).

(iii) What parts of what verbs are the following: *circumventi* (line 2), *fugientes* (line 2), *ceciderunt* (line 6)? Give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *impetu* (line 1), *patribus* (line 9)?

(v) To whom does *se* refer (line 8)?

[**Turn over**

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) The "Metamorphoses" were written by: Ovid, Pliny, Virgil, Catullus, Cicero.

   (ii) Rome stood on the river: Po, Thames, Nile, Tiber, Euphrates.

   (iii) Julius Caesar was murdered in: 44 B.C., 133 B.C., 55 B.C., 14 A.D., 69 A.D.

   (iv) Jason went in search of: The Lotus Eaters, the Erymanthian boar, the Golden Fleece, the apples of the Hesperides, the Sirens.

   (v) The daughter of Ceres was: Artemis, Semele, Psyche, Eurydice, Proserpina.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) The anger of Achilles.

   (ii) The kings of Rome.

   (iii) Roman books.

   (iv) The persecution of the Christians.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Sulla's Brutality.

Sulla, iam victor, totam operam caedi civium dare[1] videbatur. In senatu Metellus quidam rogare ausus est quando finis malorum futurus esset: "Non a te petimus" inquit "ut eis parcas quos interficere constituisti, at metu liberes eos quos servare vis." Cui Sulla statim octoginta homines nominavit quos necare constituerat.

Multi, quamquam nullam iniuriam fecerant, solum propter divitias suas caesi sunt, inter quos erat Q. Aurelius qui, ad forum progressus ut indicem[2] nominum legeret, cum suum nomen ibi videret, "Fundus Albanus" inquit "est causa mihi mortis".

1. operam dare (+ dative)=to give one's attention to.
2. index, indicis, m.=a list.

(i) Express in Latin as a participial phrase in the correct case and tense: *cum suum nomen ibi videret* (line 9/10).

(ii) Express in Latin in indirect speech using *dixit* as the main verb: *Fundus Albanus est causa mihi mortis* (line 10).

(iii) What are the cases of *eis* (line 3), *metu* (line 4), *mortis* (line 10)?

(iv) How could you tell the gender of *finis* (line 2) from this passage?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Seven

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Hannibal equites suos in cornibus instruxit et in prima acie octoginta elephantos ut hostes terrerent. Sed ubi tubae a Romanis cecinerunt, elephanti, qui proelii tumultum ferre non solebant, tanto clamore perterriti, in suos, sinistrum maxime cornu, verterunt. Paucae tamen bestiae intrepidae, in hostes actae, ingentem cladem edebant[1] quamquam ipsae multa et gravia vulnera passae sunt. Sed Romani milites, via elephantis facta ne ipsi obtererentur[2], crebras hastas coniciebant donec, incidentibus[3] undique telis, Carthaginiensium equites in fugam verterunt.

[1] edo, edere, edidi, editum=to cause.
[2] obterere=to trample upon.
[3] incidere=to fall upon.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *terrerent* (line 2), *clamore* (line 4), *milites* (line 7).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Hannibal equites in cornibus instruxit* (line 1).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *gravia vulnera passae sunt* (line 6).

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *elephantis* (line 7). *ipsi* (line 7), *telis* (line 8).

(v) What is the tense of *coniciebant* (line 8)? Explain why this tense is used.

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Dido was queen of: Troy, Carthage, Rome, Sicily, Sparta.

   (ii) Schliemann excavated: Pompeii, Crete, Troy, Carthage, Athens.

   (iii) The emperor Augustus was succeeded by: Claudius, Domitian, Nero, Caligula, Tiberius.

   (iv) The Roman name for St. Albans was: Verulamium, Eboracum, Corinium, Glevum, Isca Dumnoniorum.

   (v) The god who gave fire to the human race was: Polyphemus, Zeus, Heracles, Promethius, Poseidon.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) A Roman triumph.

   (ii) Spartacus.

   (iii) The life and death of Orpheus.

   (iv) The battle of Marathon.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The eruption of Vesuvius.

Nubes incredibili magnitudine atque forma arboris simillima a monte Vesuvio apparuit. Cinis[1] et lapides[2] ardentes mox cadere incipiebant et inter profundas tenebras, quamquam dies erat, flammae fulgebant. Multi cives e domibus, quas, ingentibus tremoribus quassatas[3], corruturas[4] esse credebant, fugiebant; sed ei qui in vicis erant vehementer timebant ne lapidibus occiderentur. Etiam mare tremore terrae repelli videbatur. Mox illa nubes in terram mareque descendit, cinere undique cadente. Alii liberos, alii coniuges petebant. Nonnulli, manibus ad deos sublatis, obsecraverunt ut statim morirentur; sed plurimi putaverunt nullos iam deos esse, illamque noctem ultimam fore atque aeternam.

[1] cinis, cineris, m.=ash.

[2] lapis, lapidis, m.=a stone.

[3] quasso, quassare, quassavi, quassatum.=to shake.

[4] corruo, -ruere, -rui, -rutum=to collapse.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *illam noctem ultimam fore* (line 11).

(ii) What part of what verb is each of the following: *repelli* (line 7), *occiderentur* (line 6), *cadente* (line 8), *sublatis* (line 9)?

Give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a), 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Eight

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The consul Aemilius refuses to leave the scene of the battle of Cannae.

Cn. Lentulus, cum consulem in saxo sedentem gravissime vulneratum videret, "L. Aemili," inquit "cape hunc equum; ego te tollere possum et protegere.[1]" Ad ea consul: "Tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, noli morari; abi, suade patribus ut urbem Romam muniant et praesidiis firment antequam hostis victor advenit. Me in hac clade militum meorum exspirare patere." Tum statim hostes eos oppresserunt: consulem, quem non cognoverunt, telis obruerunt[2]; Lentulus tamen inter tumultum ab equo ablatus incolumis ad urbem pervenit.

[1] protegere=to protect.

[2] obruere, -rui, -rutum=to overpower, strike down.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *vulneratum* (line 2), *muniant* (line 5).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *hostes eos oppresserunt* (line 7), *quem non cognoverunt* (line 7).

(iii) Turn into the plural: *cape hunc equum* (line 2).

(iv) What part of what verbs are the following: *patere* (line 6), *firment* (line 5), *ablatus* (line 8).

(v) In what case is each of the following words: *patribus* (line 4), *praesidiis* (line 5), *quem* (line 7).

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Paris was the son of: Aeneas, Helen, Venus, Priam, Odysseus.

   (ii) The Persian king who had the Hellespont flogged was: Darius, Xerxes, Cyrus, Theseus, Alexander.

   (iii) The Capitol is in: Athens, Troy, Carthage, Thebes, Rome.

   (iv) The name of the dog who guarded the entrance to the Underworld was: Charon, Pluto, Cerberus, Tantalus, Bucephalus.

   (v) The revolutionary who was defeated by Cicero in 63 B.C. was called: Catiline, Cato, Caesar, Pompey, Crassus.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) Julius Caesar in Britain.

   (ii) Roman roads.

   (iii) The arms of Achilles.

   (iv) The Minotaur.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Copiae a rege Ptolemaeo contra Mithridaten missae primum repulsae sunt, mox tamen eum iterum oppugnaverunt. Ptolemaeus igitur, certior factus alterum proelium commissum esse atque opus esse[1] auxilii, ipse ad Nilum ivit ubi magnam classem paratam habebat. Hae naves tam celeriter progressae sunt ut Mithridates summo in periculo esset. Itaque legatum ad Caesarem misit ut nuntiaret quid gereretur. Caesar autem, quamquam eum adiuvare volebat, paucas solum naves habebat; et si in flumine pugnavisset, sine dubio victus esset. Itaque Mithridaten monuit ne diutius resisteret sed ut ad proxima castra se reciperet.

[1] opus est (+ genitive)=there is need of.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ne diutius resisteret sed ut ad castra proxima se reciperet* (lines 9/10).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *certior factus* (line 3).

(iii) What parts of what verbs are the following: *repulsae sunt* (line 2), *commissum esse* (line 3), *gereretur* (line 7)? give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Nine

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Olim Caesar in bello quod contra Pompeium gerebat cum exercitu Oricum contendit, oppidum a Pompeio captum. L. Torquatus huic oppido iussu Pompeii praeerat praesidiumque ibi habebat. Eo cum Caesar venisset Torquatus, portis clausis, oppidum defendere conatus est sed ubi cives arma capere et muros ascendere iussit, illi se contra imperium populi Romani pugnaturos esse negaverunt et portas aperire volebant ut Caesarem reciperent. Itaque Torquatus, desperatis omnibus auxiliis, se atque oppidum Caesari dedidit incolumisque ab eo servatus est.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *imperium* (line 6), *populi* (line 6), *auxiliis* (line 8).

(ii) In what case is each of the following words: *illi* (line 6), *eo* (line 9)? How can you tell the case of *oppido* (line 3)?

(iii) Turn into the singular: *desperatis omnibus auxilils* (line 8).

(iv) Express in Latin in the active: *incolumis ab eo servatus est* (line 9).

(v) What part of what verb is *dedidit*? Of what verb is it a compound?

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

(i) The triclinium of a Roman house was the: courtyard, dining room, bedroom, garden, women's quarters.

[Turn over

(ii) Juvenal was a writer of: epic poetry, tragedy, history, satire, oratory.

(iii) The wife of Orpheus was: Helen, Persephone, Eurydice, Iphigeneia, Penelope.

(iv) At the battle of Actium Octavian defeated: Marius, Julius Caesar, Pompey, Brutus, Mark Antony.

(v) The one-eyed giant blinded by Odysseus was called a: Cyclops, Centaur, Hydra, Maenad, Sibyl.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Cicero and Catiline.

(ii) Ceres and Proserpina.

(iii) Roman baths.

(iv) The excavation of Troy.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The story of Philippides, the Olympic runner.

Cum rex Persarum exercitum duceret ut Athenienses aggrederetur Philippides civis Atheniensis erat qui celerius currere poterat quam omnes alii, coronam in Olympicis ludis consecutus[1]. Hic iuvenis, acie Persarum in campo Marathone instructa, Spartam currere iussus est ut auxilium inde peteret. Hoc in itinere vidisse dicitur deum Pana[2] qui "O Philippide", inquit, "Cur Athenienses me non colunt? Si templum mihi aedificaverint, multum eos adiuvabo." Cum iuvenis Spartam advenisset et de proelio nuntiavisset ad Marathonem quam celerrime rediit ubi fortiter pugnavit. Deinde, Persis victis, cum ad urbem Athenas cucurrisset ut cives de victoria et de verbis dei certiores faceret, adeo fessus erat ut morte superaretur.

1. consequor, consequi, consecutus sum=to win
2. Pana (accusative)=the god Pan

(i) Express as a clause after *cum*: *acie Persarum instructa* (line 4).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *cum rex exercitum duceret* (line 1).

(iii) Give the gender of each of the following: *auxilium* (line 5), *itinere* (line 5).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 30 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 30 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Ten

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Androcles and the Lion.

Olim habitabat in Africa servus, nomine Androcles, qui in deserta loca fugit ne diutius a domino verberaretur[1]. Ubi tandem fessus in spelunca[2] sedit subito perterritus leonem vidit. Leo autem, pede sublato, auxilium ab Androcle petere videbatur. Tum servus, sentiens leonem non se oppugnaturum esse, appropinquavit[3] et longam spinam[4] e pede extraxit.

Haud multo post Androcles captus ad dominum reductus est qui imperavit ut cum fera[5] pugnaret. Fera qui in arena erat ferox quidem esse videbatur, servum tamen non oppugnavit sed mulcere[6] coepit: nam hic erat leo quem Androcles curaverat.

1. verberare=to beat.
2. spelunca, -ae, f.=a cave.
3. appropinquare=to approach.
4. spina, -ae, f.=a thorn.
5. fera, -ae, f.=a wild beast.
6. mulcere=to lick.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *loca* (line 2), *pede* (line 4), *sentiens* (line 5), *ferox* (line 9).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *fera servum non oppugnavit* (lines 8/9).

(iii) Turn into the plural: *longam spinam e pede extraxit* (line 6).

(iv) What part of what verb is each of the following: *sublato* (line 4), *extraxit* (line 6), *oppugnaturum esse* (line 5)?

(v) To whom does *se* (line 5) refer?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

(i) The Roman politician who perpetually urged that Carthage should be destroyed was: Cicero, Scipio Africanus, the elder Cato, Pompey, Mark Antony.

(ii) The Pantheon was a building in: Athens, Troy, Rome, Sparta, Carthage.

(iii) The Roman goddess of war was: Mars, Diana, Ceres, Juno, Minerva.

(iv) Menelaus was the brother of: Helen, Paris, Achilles, Agamemnon, Priam.

(v) In the Underworld the shades were ferried across the river: Acheron, Styx, Tigris, Po, Phlegethon.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Julius Caesar.

(ii) Romulus.

(iii) The battle of Thermopylae.

(iv) The death of Hector.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Nono anno belli a Claudio contra Britannos gesti Caratacus, dux Britannorum, captus Romanis traditus est. Cuius nomen etiam Romae notissimum erat cum tot per annos Romanis tam fortiter restitisset. Romam ductus, Caesari sic locutus est: "Si felicior fuissem, amicus magis quam captivus in hanc urbem venissem. Sed equos, servos, arma, opes habui quae perdere nolui. Quamquam tu totius orbis terrarum dominus esse vis, bene intellegis non omnes servitutem sua sponte[1] accepturos esse. Si me puniveris, nullam gloriam habebis; si me incolumen servaveris, aeternum exemplum clementiae tuae ero." Quibus verbis auditis Caesar ei pepercit.

1. sponte=of one's own accord.

(i) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *captus* (line 2), *quibus verbis auditis* (line 10).

(ii) Express in Latin in direct speech: *non omnes servitutem accepturos esse* (line 8).

(iii) In what case is each of the following: *gesti* (line 1), *totius* (line 7), *ei* (line 11)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Eleven

LATIN

[Time allowed, 75 minutes.]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Pyrrhus, rex Epirorum, cum ad Italiam perveniret, a comitibus monitus, templum Proserpinae spoliavit[1]. Multa et pulchra signa[2] sub templo obruta[3] reperuit quae plurimos annos nullus homo viderat. Haec rapta Pyrrhus in navem posuit ut domum mari portaret. Navibus autem tempestate fractis praeda in oram maritimam iniecta est. Quo viso Pyrrhus, vehementer motus, imperavit ut spolia in templum redderentur et sacrificia facerentur. Sic speravit deam ab ira destituram esse[4], sed nihil ab eo feliciter gestum est donec eos, a quibus ad hoc scelus adductus est, morte adfecit.

1. spoliare=to plunder.
2. signum, -i, n.=ornament, work of art.
3. obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rutum=to bury.
4. desisto, -ere, destiti, destitum=to cease.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *monitus* (line 2), *nullus* (line 3), *motus* (line 6).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Pyrrhus templum spoliavit* (lines 1/2).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *navibus fractis* (line 5).

(iv) In what case is each of the following: *comitibus* (line 1), *mari* (line 4), *scelus* (line 9)?

(v) What part of what verb is each of the following: *posuit* (line 4), *iniecta est* (line 6), *viso* (line 6).

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:
   - (i) Archimedes was a: playwright, scientist, actor, sculptor, advocate.
   - (ii) Brutus and Cassius were the murderers of: Cicero, Pompey, Caesar, Scipio, Cato.
   - (iii) The Golden House was a palace built by: Julius Caesar, Augustus, Hadrian, Vespasian, Nero.
   - (iv) The mountain on which the Greek gods lived was: Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, Helicon, Parnassus.
   - (v) The Gorgon, Medusa, was killed by: Theseus, Perseus, Heracles, Jason, Achilles.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:
   - (i) Odysseus and the Cyclops.
   - (ii) King Pyrrhus of Epirus.
   - (iii) The Acropolis buildings at Athens.
   - (iv) Roman siege weapons.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Tantus terror propter hanc cladem Romae coortus est ut cives crederent hostes ad urbem statim venturos esse, atque vehementer timebant ne portas et moenia contra Hannibalem non defendere possent: altero consule ad Ticinum, altero in Sicilia victo, nullos imperatores, nullas alias legiones habebant. Sed dum solliciti[1] de hac re agunt, consul Sempronius advenit qui ingenti periculo summa cum audacia per agmen hostium equitum transgressus erat. Tum cives, cum hunc fortem virum viderent, non iam desperabant sed hostibus summis viribus resistere constituerunt.

[1] sollicitus, -a, -um=anxious.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *hostes ad urbem statim venturos esse* (line 2).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *altero consule victo* (line 4).

(iii) Express in Latin as a participial phrase in the correct case and tense: *cum hunc fortem virum viderent* (line 8).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Twelve

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Cacus and Hercules.

Multos annos monstrum horrendum, nomine Cacus, incolas[1] Italiae terruerat. In spelunca[2], quae in alto monte erat, non solum ingentem praedam sed etiam capita hominum necatorum habebat. Forte Hercules per hanc regionem boves olim egit quas a gigante Geryone rapuerat. Quo viso Cacus, ut boves sibi, nullo sciente, compararet, eas domum caudis[3] traxit: sic nulla vestigia ad speluncam ducere videbantur. Hoc scelus tamen Hercules non ignoravit: statim ad summum montem ruit: ubi Cacum se in spelunca clausisse vidit, partem montis revellit[4] ut domum aperiret. Tandem, Caco post acerrimam pugnam interfecto, populus metu liberatus est.

1. incola, -ae, m.=an inhabitant.
2. spelunca, -ae, f.=a cave.
3. cauda, -ae, f.=a tail.
4. revellere, -velli, -vulsum,=to tear away.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *annos* (line 1), *capita* (line 3), *traxit* (line 6).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *monstrum horrendum incolas terruerat* (lines 1/2).

(iii) In what case is each of the following: *hominum* (line 3), *quas* (line 4), *vestigia* (line 6)?

(iv) What is the gender of (*a*) *monte* (line 2), (*b*) *regionem* (line 4)? How can you tell the gender of *scelus* (line 7), from this passage?

[Turn over

(v) Write down in Latin one participle which occurs in this passage. Say what tense it is in and with what Latin word it agrees.

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

(i) The tutor of the emperor Nero was: Pliny, Cicero, Aristotle, Claudius, Seneca.

(ii) Aeneas was the son of: Agamemnon, Anchises, Priam, Nestor, Hector.

(iii) The person who flew too near the sun was: Daedalus, Hephaestus, Icarus, Theseus, Hercules.

(iv) The Elgin marbles came from: the Capitol, the Roman forum, Troy, the Parthenon, the Colosseum.

(v) A denarius was: an army officer, a magistrate, a ship, a priest, a coin.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Regulus.

(ii) Omens and portents.

(iii) Punishments in the Underworld.

(iv) The battle of Marathon.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The death of Pompey.

Suis copiis ad Pharsalum superatis, Pompeius ad Aegyptum fugere constituit. Nuntium misit ut regem certiorem de suo adventu faceret eumque imploraret ut se servaret. Sed cum rex ipse puer esset, civitatis principes de hac re egerunt: alii eum in Aegyptum accipere volebant, alii nolebant. Unus vir tamen eis persuasit ut Pompeium navem appellere[1] sinerent, tum eum interficerent: "nam si hoc fecerimus" inquit "Caesar nobis gratias maximas aget neque Pompeius nobis nocere poterit." Quo consilio capto Pompeius e nave egrediens occisus est.

1. appellere, appuli, appulsum=to bring to land.

(i) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *copiis superatis* (line 1), *e nave egrediens* (line 9).

(ii) Rewrite, changing all singulars to the corresponding plurals: *Nuntium misit ut regem certiorem faceret* (lines 2/3).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Thirteen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

In bello Punico Romani multos socios habebant qui etiam summo in periculo fidelissimi erant; inter quos erat oppidum Italiae parvum Petaliam nomine. Quod oppidum Hannibal post cladem Cannensem obsedit; nam arbitratus est, urbibus et oppidis Italiae captis, se multo facilius Romanos victurum esse. Nonnullos menses[1] cives fortiter restiterunt; tandem, omni frumento atque cunctis animalibus consumptis, flores et radices[2] et arborum corticem[3] reperire coacti sunt ut viverent. Neque se et oppidum dediderunt dum[4], viribus omnino deficientibus, non diutius in moenibus stare neque arma ferre potuerunt.

[1] mensis, mensis, m.=a month.
[2] radix, radicis, f.=a root.
[3] cortex, corticis, m.=bark.
[4] dum=until.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *socios* (line 1), *fidelissimi* (line 2), *arbitratus* (line 4).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *quod oppidum Hannibal obsedit* (lines 3/4).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *urbibus captis* (lines 4/5).

(iv) What parts of what verbs are: *consumptis* (line 7), *viverent* (line 8), *ferre* (line 10)? Give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

(v) What are the cases of (i) *cladem* (line 4), (ii) *omni* (line 6)?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Tarquinius Superbus was: The first king of Rome, a Gallic chieftain, a famous Roman general, the first Roman emperor, the last king of Rome.

   (ii) In 390 B.C. Rome was sacked by: Carthaginians, Gauls, Greeks, Macedonians, Samnites.

   (iii) The first day of a month in the Roman calendar was called the: Ides, Penates, Kalends, Nones, Manes.

   (iv) The city destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. was: Carthage, Troy, Rome, Pompeii, Cnossus.

   (v) The Greek hero who sulked in his tent at Troy was: Agamemnon, Achilles, Odysseus, Ajax, Nestor.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Ships and sailing in the ancient world.
(ii) Aeneas in Italy.
(iii) Odysseus' homecoming.
(iv) Hannibal's crossing of the Alps.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The boldness of the Privernati.

Privernati, gens quae rebellione[1] facta a Romanis superata est, legatos Romam miserunt ut pacem peterent. Consul eos rogavit: "Quam poenam Privernatos merere putatis?" Cui respondit legatus quidam: "Quoniam pro patria et libertate pugnavimus, nulla poena digni sumus." Quo audito consul: "Si vobis nunc pepercerimus, possumusne confidere vos pacem servaturos esse?" "Si condiciones aequas nobis dederitis, eas servabimus; si iniquas, foedus mox rumpemus." Alii senatores alia clamaverunt; erant qui gentem deleri fas esse putaverunt. Sed consul: "Hi homines, qui omnem operam libertati dederunt, Romanos fieri merent."

[1] rebellio, rebellionis, f.=revolt, rebellion.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *vos pacem servaturos esse*? (line 6)

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *rebellione facta* (line 1), *quo audito* (line 5).

(iii) How can you tell the genders of *gens* (line 1), *poena* (line 5), *condiciones* (line 7)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Fourteen

LATIN

[Time allowed, 75 minutes.]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The generosity of Alexander.

Miles quidam Macedonicus, homo pauper, olim asinum[1] ducebat auro oneratum quod ad Alexandris regiam ferre iussus erat. Tandem asinus, nonnulla milia passuum progressus, omnino defessus factus, neque procedere neque onus sustinere poterat. Miles, ne rege irato poenas daret, onus sublatum ipse vix portavit. Quo viso Alexander, ubi miles, sub onere paene labens, aurum in terram coniecturus erat, "O amice", clamavit "paulo diutius patere; conare id ad tuum tabernaculum[2] portare, nam omnia tibi do."

1. asinus, -i, m.=an ass.
2. tabernaculum, -i, n.=a tent.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *onus* (line 4), *terram* (line 6), *amice* (line 7).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *miles asinum ducebat* (line 1).

(iii) Turn into the plural: *miles onus sublatum ipse portavit* (lines 4/5).

(iv) In what case is each of the following: *homo,* (line 1), *viso* (line 5), *amice* (line 7)?

(v) Write down one past, one present and one future participle which occurs in this passage and say with what Latin word each agrees.

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Octavian became the emperor: Tiberius, Nero, Augustus, Tarquinius, Claudius.

   (ii) The wife of Jupiter was: Ceres, Helen, Athena, Juno, Diana.

   (iii) The dictator murdered in 44 B.C. was: Julius Caesar, Tiberius Gracchus, Sulla, Fabius Maximus, Mark Antony.

   (iv) The Sibyl was a: Giant, priest, whirlpool, rock, prophetess.

   (v) Odysseus' followers were turned into pigs by: Calypso, Circe, Poseidon, Penelope, the Cyclops.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) Roman festivals.

   (ii) The defeat of Hannibal.

   (iii) Perseus.

   (iv) Homer.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The death of Hasdrubal.

Hasdrubal, Hannibalis frater, cum videret Romanos sine dubio victuros esse, equo incitato, in cohortem Romanam ruit; ibi summa cum virtute pugnans cecidit. Numquam eo bello tot hostes in una acie interfecti sunt. C. Claudius consul, cum ad castra sua rediisset caput Hasdrubalis quod servatum rettulerat duobus captivis Afris ostendit et "Vos libero" inquit; "hoc donum ad Hannibalem ferte et ei demonstrate quae gesta sint." Cum Hannibal hoc videret, graviter afflictus cognovisse dicitur se nullam spem victoriae habere.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *Romanos victuros esse* (lines 1/2), *se nullam spem victoriae habere* (line 8).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *equo incitato* (line 2).

(iii) Express in Latin as a participial phrase in the correct case and tense: *cum hoc videret* (line 7).

(iv) How can you tell the gender of: *virtute* (line 3), *castra* (line 4), *donum* (line 6) from this passage?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 30 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 15 for questions.

Paper Fifteen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Q. Fabius Maximus dictator creatus est ut bellum prosperius[1] contra Poenos gereret: Hannibal in ipsa Italia cum copiis in multis proeliis vicerat, non solum propter suam audaciam sed etiam quod ei qui ante Fabium bello praefecti erant consiliis inconsultis[2] ac vehementibus usi erant. Fabius igitur, homo prudens, constituit hostes semper exagitare[3], ut Hannibal fessus fieret, sed proelium vitare, ne ipse vinceretur. Hanc ob causam maxime culpatus est non solum Romae ab inimicis sed etiam a suis militibus qui consilio non intellecto eum ignavum esse crediderunt.

1. prospere=successfully.
2. inconsultus=rash, ill-considered.
3. exagitare=to harass, annoy.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *copiis* (line 2), *intellecto* (line 9), *crediderunt* (line 9).

(ii) Express in Latin in the active: *maxime culpatus est ab inimicis* (lines 7/8).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *ei qui praefecti erant* (line 4).

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *bello* (line 4), *hostes* (line 6), *eum* (line 9)?

(v) What part of what verb is each of the following: *gereret* (line 2), *usi erant* (line 5).

(vi) To whom does *ipse* (line 7) refer?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:
   - (i) Jugurtha was finally defeated by: Fabius, Marius, Scipio, Augustus, Tiberius.
   - (ii) The Chaldaeans were: priests, writers, slaves, astrologers, army officers.
   - (iii) Minos was king of: Crete, Egypt, Troy, Athens, Rome.
   - (iv) Bellerophon killed the: Cyclops, Hydra, Gorgon, Chimaera, Centaur.
   - (v) The twin brother of Castor was: Apollo, Pollux, Bacchus, Mercury, Pegasus.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:
   - (i) A Roman amphitheatre.
   - (ii) Brutus and Cassius.
   - (iii) King Oedipus.
   - (iv) Life at Sparta.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Ubi Lycurgus civitatem Lacedaemoniam legibus constituit, deum Delphis consuluit ut cognosceret num leges bonae et utiles essent. Lacedaemonios iurare coegit se leges non mutaturos esse antequam ipse rediisset. Sacerdos leges bonas et utiles esse affirmavit[1], de quo responso Lycurgus regem, senatum et populum certiores fecit. Deinde sua sponte[2] in exsilium ad insulam Cretam ivit, nec umquam ad patriam rediit, ne novae leges civibus placerent. Et cum senex esset, timens ne Lacedaemonii corpus post mortem Spartam ferrent, imperavit ut corpore incenso cineres[3] in mare conicerentur.

1. affirmare=to declare.
2. sponte=of one's own accord.
3. cinis, cineris, m.=ash.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *se leges non mutaturos esse* (line 3).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *corpore incenso* (line 9).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *ne novae leges civibus placerent* (line 7).

(iv) What part of what verb is *ferrent* (line 9)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Sixteen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The Sabine Women.

Urbe Roma nuper condita, Romani nonnullas Sabinas virgines rapuerunt. Sabini, exercitu collecto, ad urbem contenderunt ut eam delerent. Diu cum Romanis pugnaverunt sed proelium anceps[1] erat. Cum proelium iterum commissuri essent, mulieres raptas ex urbe magno clamore currentes viderent. Quae inter duos exercitus se posuerunt et Sabinis "Cur tanta" clamaverunt "a vobis patimur? Romani quidem nos vi rapuerunt; nunc tamen nostri coniuges, patres nostrorum liberorum sunt. Nolite conari uxores a viris, matres a liberis auferre." Quibus auditis Sabini pacem cum Romanis fecerunt.

[1] anceps, ancipitis=indecisive.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *raptas* (line 4), *duos* (line 5), *patres* (line 8).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Romani nonnullas Sabinas virgines rapuerunt* (lines 1/2).

(iii) Turn into the plural: *exercitu collecto* (line 2).

(iv) Write down two participles which occur in this passage; say what tense they are in and with what Latin word each agrees.

(v) What is the case of each of the following words: *mulieres* (line 4), *Sabinis* (line 6), *vi* (line 7)?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) The leader of the Gallic rebellion in 52 B.C. was: Caratacus, Cogidumnus, Ariovistus, Vercingetorix, Boudicca.

   (ii) The Minotaur was killed by: Bellerophon, Theseus, Hercules, Odysseus, Achilles.

   (iii) Orestes was the son of: Aeneas, Priam, Agamemnon, Odysseus, Oedipus.

   (iv) The biography of Agricola was written by: Livy, Virgil, Sallust, Tacitus, Horace.

   (v) Socrates was a: poet, philosopher, Gallic leader, architect, priest.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) Slavery in the ancient world.

   (ii) The emperor Augustus.

   (iii) The great fire of Rome.

   (iv) Niobe.

PART A

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

The cowardice of Darius.

Hoc in proelio Alexander, sinistro cornu Persarum fugato, in aciem auxiliorum subito incidit et eos perturbavit. Persae quidem fortius restitissent nisi Darius, eorum rex, magnam ignaviam ostendisset et, omnibus rebus desperatis, tergum vertisset. Nam cum sinistrum cornu ruptum esse neque ceteros impetum hostium sustinere videret, veritus ne ipse, rex sacer et sacerdos gentis magnae et antiquae, non tutus esset, in currum[1] insiluit[2] et per campum cum paucis comitibus statim fugiebat.

[1] currus, -us, m.=a chariot.
[2] insilere, -silui=to jump into.

(i) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *sinistro cornu fugato* (line 1).

(ii) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ceteros impetum hostium sustinere* (lines 5/6).

(iii) What part of what verb is each of the following: *ruptum esse* (line 5), *veritus* (line 6), *fugiebat* (line 8)? Give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Seventeen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

A Consul's Severity.

Ubi Romani castra adversus Latinos posuerunt, consul suos singulos[1] pugnare nullo signo dato vetuit. T. Manlius autem, consulis filius, a Gemino Metio, milite Latino ad certamen incitatus est. Hic iuvenis imperio consulis non paruit sed gladio stricto[2] hostem in pugna occidit. Tum gaudens ad castra rediit ut patri rem demonstraret et praedam daret; sed consul, certior de hac re factus, se a filio avertens, statim milites convocavit et imperavit ut filius apud eos interficeretur. Cum comites oraverunt ut filio parceret, se filium non iam habere affirmavit[3].

1. singuli, -ae, -a,=separate, single, individual.
2. stringere, strinxi, strictum=to draw.
3. affirmare=to declare.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *posuerunt* (line 1), *signo* (line 2), *iuvenis* (line 4).

(ii) Express in Latin in the active: *T. Manlius a Gemino Metio incitatus est* (lines 2/3/4).

(iii) Express in Latin in the passive: *consul milites convocavit* (lines 6/7).

(iv) Turn into the plural: *Hic iuvenis imperio consulis non paruit* (line 4).

(v) What are the genders of *castra* (line 1), and *re* (line 7)?

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) Neptune was the Roman equivalent of: Ares, Poseidon, Hera, Apollo, Dionysus.

   (ii) The Greek army at Troy was led by: Menelaus, Achilles, Odysseus, Agamemnon, Hector.

   (iii) At Rome elections took place in the: Curia, Capitol, Campus Martius, Parthenon, Colosseum.

   (iv) In Italy Aeneas married: Creusa, Dido, Helen, Penelope, Lavinia.

   (v) The emperor who made his horse a consul was: Caligula, Augustus, Alexander, Nero, Claudius.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph of *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) Jugurtha.

   (ii) Roman religion.

   (iii) Alexander the Great.

   (iv) Pygmalion.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Ubi Pyrrhus bellum contra Romanos gerebat, medicus[1] ad C. Fabricium consulem venit et talia locutus est: "Si praemium mihi dederis, Pyrrhum, dominum meum, necabo." Quo audito Fabricius, nullo modo laetus sed contra iratissimus, homine sine praemio dimisso, litteras misit ut Pyrrhum moneret in quibus haec verba scripta sunt: "Ego, consul populi Romani, te de medico improbo monere volo qui te necare in animo habet. Romani sunt homines quidem iusti: virtute vincemus, non perfidia[2]." Quibus lectis Pyrrhus medicum morte punivit et, ut Romanis gratias ageret, captivos Romam liberatos misit.

[1] medicus, -i, m.=a doctor.
[2] perfidia, -ae,=treachery.

(i) Express in Latin in indirect speech after the verb *dixit*: *Romani sunt homines iusti* (lines 7/8).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *homine sine praemio dimisso* (lines 4/5); *quibus lectis* (lines 8/9).

(iii) What are the cases of *virtute* (line 8) and *Romanis* (line 9)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Eighteen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Solon of Athens.

Olim Athenis multi homines pauperrimi agros et opes a divitissimis postulabant. Itaque cives Solonem, virum sapientem, rogaverunt ut, civitate constituta, pauperes iuvaret. Ille leges tulit quibus cives viginti annos paruerunt; sed tandem Peisistratus ad arcem cum exercitui contendit seque dictatorem fecit. Tum Solon, quamquam iam senex erat, cives hortatus est ut libertatem servarent. Cum videret eos verbis suis propter timorem minime moveri, domum ivit et "Omnia feci" inquit "quae potui ut patriam et leges defenderem; nihil aluid pro populo faciam". Amicis suadentibus ut fugeret se mortem vereri negavit.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *agros* (line 1), *leges* (line 3), *senex* (line 6).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Ille leges tulit* (lines 3/4).

(iii) Turn into the singular: *homines pauperrimi agros a divitissimis postulabant* (lines 1/2).

(iv) In what case is each of the following: *civitate* (line 3), *eos* (line 7), *populo* (line 9)?

(v) What is the tense of *postulabant* (line 2) and of *rogaverunt* (line 3)? In each case explain why that particular tense is used.

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

(i) At the Caudine Forks the Romans were defeated by: Greeks, Gauls, Samnites, Carthaginians, Numidians.

(ii) The man who took an important decision by crossing the Rubicon was: Mark Antony, Pompey, Sulla, Julius Caesar, Augustus.

(iii) Andromeda was saved from death by: Perseus, Theseus, Zeus, Heracles, Jason.

(iv) The messenger of the gods was: Apollo, Minerva, Bacchus, Pluto, Mercury.

(v) Hades was: a date in the Roman calendar, an enemy of the Romans, the Underworld, a winged horse, a Greek scientist.

(*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

(i) Socrates.

(ii) The secession of the plebs.

(iii) Roman clothes.

(iv) A visit to the Olympic games.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Erat in exercitu regis Antigoni miles aegra quidem specie qui tamen summa cum virtute semper pugnabat. Rex, cum rogavisset quae causa pallidi vultus esset et certior factus esset causam esse morbum caecum[1], medicis[2] imperavit ut militem diligentissime curarent. Haud multo post miles validus factus est sed non iam tam fortis nec tam audax in proelio erat. Tum miles, a rege culpatus, "O domine", inquit "tu me a morbo qui gravissimum onus erat servavisti; ego minus audax sum quod non iam mori cupio."

[1] caecus, -a, -um=hidden, obscure.

[2] medicus, -i, m.=a doctor.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ut militem diligentissime curarent* (lines 4/5); *causam esse morbum caecum* (lines 3/4).

(ii) What part of what verb is each of the following: *rogavisset* (line 2), *culpatus* (line 7), *mori* (line 8)?

(iii) What are the genders of: *specie* (line 1), *vultus* (line 3)?

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Nineteen

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Ubi M. Brutus Xanthum, urbem praeclaram Lyciorum, obsidebat, nonnullis domibus incensis, flammae per totam urbem mox effusae sunt[1]. Brutus suos praedam rapere vetuit sed eos iussit cives iuvare ut flammae exstinguerentur. Tum in equum ascendit et incolas imploravit[2] ut auxilio militum accepto sibi parcerent et oppidum servarent. Sed illi, credentes se servos factum iri, se in ignem conicere malebant. Imperator quidem pro omni cive a Romano milite servato praemium pollicitus est: sed solum centum et quinquaginta incolae[3] inviti ad Brutum vivi ducti sunt.

[1] effundere, -fudi, -fusum=to spread.
[2] implorare=to beg, implore.
[3] incola, -ae m.=an inhabitant.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *effusae* (line 3), *militum* (line 5), *credentes* (line 6).

(ii) Turn into the plural: *Imperator praemium pollicitus est* (lines 7/8).

(iii) What part of what verb is each of the following: *incensis* (line 2), *parcerent* (line 5)? Give the principal parts of each of the verbs concerned.

(iv) In what case is each of the following words: *domibus* (line 2), *sibi* (line 5), *inviti* (line 9)?

(v) Give one present and one future infinitive which occurs in this passage and say whether each is active or passive.

[Turn over

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) The chief magistrates in the Roman Republic were: praetors, consuls, archons, quaestors, tribunes.

   (ii) The Roman equivalent of Aphrodite was: Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Juno..

   (iii) Charybdis was: a Gorgon, a Muse, a whirlpool, a rock, a snake.

   (iv) Pliny was a writer of: history, comedy, satire, letters, epic poetry.

   (v) The Peloponnese is an area of: Italy, Gaul, Asia Minor, Africa, Greece.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) The Roman army.

   (ii) The emperor Caligula.

   (iii) Bellerophon and the Chimaera.

   (iv) The battle of Salamis.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

One man's bravery prevents a disaster.

Olim cum equites Germani repentino[1] impetu in Caesaris castra irrumpere[2] conarentur, Romanis perturbatis ac fugatis, barbari nullum praesidium intra castra esse crediderunt. Centurio tamen, Sextius Baculus, aeger in praesidio relictus diem iam quintum cibo caruerat. Is, clamore audito, e tabernaculo[3] exiit et cum videret castra in summo periculo esse, armis sumptis in porta praesidii constitit. Ibi cum paucis militibus paulisper impetum sustinebat. Sed gravibus vulneribus acceptis animus Sextium reliquit[4] et vix a comitibus servatus est. Iam ceteri se adeo confirmabant ut hostes a moenibus repellere possent.

1. repentinus, -a, -um=sudden.
2. irrumpere=to break into.
3. tabernaculum, -i, n.=a tent.
4. animus eum reliquit=he fainted.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *castra in summo periculo esse* (line 6).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *gravibus vulneribus acceptis* (line 8), *Romanis perturbatis ac fugatis* (line 2).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

Paper Twenty

LATIN

[*Time allowed, 75 minutes.*]

PART A

1. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

Perseus saves Andromeda with the help of the Gorgon's head.

Ubi Perseus Medusam necavit, ad Africam pervenit. Ibi miratus virginem pulcherrimam ad saxum vinctam[1] in litore vidit: nam Iuppiter imperaverat ut illa poenas pro superbis matris verbis daret. Mox monstrum horrendum a mari progressum est quod a Iove missum est ut Andromedam devoraret[2]. Statim in caelum Perseus surrexit – nam Mercurius alas[3] ei dederat – et, gladium in manu tenens, monstrum saepe percussit[4]. Difficillime quidem erat monstrum interficere; Perseus igitur aliud consilium cepit; Medusae capite demonstrato monstrum statim riguit[5]; nam quicumque[6] hanc tam atrocem speciem spectabat, statim in saxum mutabatur.

1. vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctum=to bind, to chain.
2. devorare=to devour.
3. ala, -ae, f.=a wing.
4. percutio, percutere, percussi, percussum=to strike.
5. rigesco, -ere, rigui=to grow stiff, rigid.
6. quicumque=whoever.

(i) Give one English word derived from each of the following: *miratus* (line 1), *poenas* (line 3), *missum* (line 5).

(ii) Express in Latin in the passive: *Perseus aliud consilium cepit* (line 8), *Ubi Perseus Medusam necavit* (line 1).

[**Turn over**

(iii) Turn into the plural: *virginem pulcherrimam ad saxum vinctam vidit* (line 2).

(iv) Write down one participle which occurs in this passage; say what tense it is in and with what Latin word it agrees.

(v) In what case is (*a*) *litore* (line 2), (*b*) *ei* (line 6)?

2. (*a*) Write down the correct answer to each of the following statements:

   (i) The nine goddesses of the arts were called the: Ides, Muses, Lares, Gorgons, Graces.

   (ii) The Trojan woman who prophesied the destruction of Troy was: Clyaemnestra, Hecuba, Cassandra, Andromache, Helen.

   (iii) At Rome chariot races were held in the: Colosseum, Pantheon, Capitol, Circus Maximus, Campus Martius.

   (iv) The battle of the Colline Gate was won by: Sulla, Marius, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Octavian.

   (v) The history of the Punic wars was written by: Tacitus, Sallust, Caesar, Livy, Horace.

   (*b*) Write a paragraph on *one* of the following subjects:

   (i) The government of the Roman Republic.

   (ii) The Romans in Britain.

   (iii) Epic poetry.

   (iv) The wanderings of Odysseus.

PART B

3. Translate the following passage and answer the questions below:

How Paris caused Juno's undying hatred for himself and his race.

Paris, filius Priami, regis Troiae, greges[1] in monte Ida custodiebat. Olim tres deae ad montem pervenerunt et eum rogaverunt ut iudicaret quis pulcherrima esset. Ut praemium consequeretur[2], Iuno promisit eum totum orbem terrarum recturum esse; Minerva, eum in bello semper victurum esse, pollicita est; Venus, eum mulierem pulcherrimam in matrimonium ducturum esse. Itaque iuvenis Veneri praemium dedit. Quo facto Iuno tam iratus fuit ut se hostem gentis Troianae semper fore iuraret. Etiam Troia capta Aenean ab Asia navigantem summo odio secuta est et, cum ad Italiam pervenisset, Turnum incitavit ut Aenean acerrime oppugnaret.

1. grex, gregis, m.=a flock, herd.
2. consequor, -sequi, -secutus sum=to win.

(i) Express in Latin in direct speech: *ut iudicaret* (lines 2/3). *se hostem gentis Troianae semper fore* (lines 7/8).

(ii) Express in Latin as a clause after *cum*: *Troia capta* (line 8).

(iii) What parts of what verbs are (*a*) *esset* (line 3), (*b*) *victurum esse* (line 5), (*c*) *navigantem* (line 9).

Marks suggested:

Question 1. 35 for translation, 15 for questions.
2. (a) 5, (b) 10.
3. 25 for translation, 10 for questions.

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